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II.

The prohibition of Paragraph I does not apply to linen, clothing, bedding, and carpets which travelers carry with them for their use. However, the permission for entry of the same can be made dependent on previous disinfection.

III.

The chancellor is empowered to permit exceptions from the prohibitive measure with the provision that the necessary precautionary measures be taken.

This decree goes into force on the day of its publication.

Witness our signature and imperial seal. Given, Berlin in the palace, February 8, 1897.

(Signed)
(Countersigned)

WILHELM.
PRINCE VON HOHENLOHE.

GIBRALTAR AND MOROCCO.

English quarantine at Tangier and Gibraltar.

TANGIER, *February 9, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to say that at a meeting of the foreign representatives a few days since, it was decided that the same quarantine regulations, relative to vessels from India for Tangier or any other port in Morocco, should prevail as are in force at Gibraltar. These regulations are very strict, both for passengers and cargo. No vessel coming from India is allowed to enter the harbor or communicate at Gibraltar. The same for Tangier. Vessels having cholera not permitted to enter the harbor, but may coal outside. Vessels with pilgrims from the East not allowed to enter the harbor of Gibraltar. The same regulation was adopted here.

Passengers from an Indian port not allowed to land if they have been in India thirty days previously. Cotton, seed, rags, soiled wearing apparel, bedding, hides, feathers, etc., not allowed to land.

The representatives also sent to the Sultan a letter requesting him to prohibit pilgrims going to Mecca this year. As yet no reply has been received from the Sultan regarding the matter.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

D. N. BURKE,
U. S. Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

INDIA.

Plague in Bombay.

BOMBAY, *February 4, 1897.*

SIR: The exodus still continues, although at a diminished rate. I still base the following calculation on a present population of one-half that of the census of 1891, but I am satisfied that more than half the inhabitants have left the city. The record of births for the week seems to bear me out in this statement. The births reported are 85 for the week, against 273 for the corresponding week last year, and a mean number of 313 for the corresponding week for the preceding five years. This would indicate a loss of more than two-thirds of the population. There is no real improvement to report in the progress of the epidemic.